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OFFICE—Corner of Main and Church Streets.

ANDREW JOHNSON SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 26.—Gov. Brown to-day refused to allow his name to come before the convention. Gustavus Henry, Wm. Stephens, and D. M. Key were nominated. On the 54th ballot, Johnson 47; Henry 13; Stephens 24; Key 4; Ewing 11. Necessary to a choice 52. 55th ballot, Johnson 52; Henry 11; Stephens 23; Key 3; Ewing 9. The President declared Andrew Johnson elected amidst the wildest excitement and enthusiasm.

Mr. Johnson made a speech to a large and enthusiastic crowd on the streets in the afternoon. He emphatically denied having made any concession to the republicans in order to secure votes, and proposed adherence to the principles of democracy.

A Washington dispatch says the democrats are joyful over the election of Andrew Johnson in Tennessee. Some republicans are satisfied since he defeated an ex-confederate General. The prediction is that he will make a lively member of the Senate.

A PRIVATE letter received in this city yesterday, from a member of the Wisconsin State Senate, states that the democrats of the Wisconsin legislature have great hopes of defeating Carpenter, and the telegraphic news to-day would indicate that their hopes are well founded.

SUMMARY OF DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL—HOUSE.

Mr. Harrison from the Election Committee, presented a report on the proposed constitutional amendment concerning the election of President in favor of the plurality system.

Mr. Smith, of N. Y., presented a minority report.

The previous question was moved and seconded and the main question was then ordered.

Mr. Hoar thought it was strange that the bill should be passed without discussion. He would not aid in depriving the people of the right to elect any man they wanted, although the people, he thought, did not believe in the third term.

Kr. Kasson suggested that it was a very serious question with all popular government, whether the ineligibility should apply to any but the next term of office, and he proposed to amend the bill in that respect, allowing eligibility after six years.

The amendment was allowed to be offered.

On motion of Mr. E. R. Hoar the vote ordering the main question was reconsidered and opened to discussion.

M. Butler defended the Judiciary from an implied censure by Mr. Hoar in regard to passing the resolution under the previous question. Mr. Butler said he could conceive conditions under which he would vote for a President a number of times, in this he differed from his colleague Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Hoar wished to know how.

Butler said if he did not he was glad for once in his life to agree with him. Lincoln spoke wisely against swapping horses in the midst of a stream. In time of danger the country needed to re-elect a tried man with a strong hand.

Mr. E. H. Roberts said that history shows that Republics are overthrown by the plea of necessity and declared that the American people shall have an opportunity to say whether they will ever re-elect a President in emergency for a third term. The pretense is there is always a good strong man, an army

and military chieftain. He wanted the people to say if they did not believe that murder to the Republic lies in that way. He could not imagine the contingency in which he would vote continuously for an executive.

Mr. Ward, of Illinois, argued against the proposed amendment, on the ground that the people are competent to determine who should be President. He would trust the American people as he would trust his own vote. He moved to lay the resolution on the table. The House refused 138 to 98 years.

Mr. Ward then moved to recommend it to the Judiciary Committee. Negatived. Yeas, 110; nays, 123.

The joint resolution was then rejected. Yeas, 134; nays, 104, less than two-thirds in the affirmative. All the democrats voted against it.

WASHINGTON.

Grant's Revolutionary Programme.

Desperation of the Dying Dynasty.

Providing for a Standing Army for Two Years Ahead.

Reputed by the People, the Radicals Turn Instinctively to Bayonets.

Driven to Despair, They Demand Free Swing with the Military in the South.

Falling There, They Determine Upon a War With Spain.

Under this Pretense the Liberties of the People to be Crushed.

And Grant, Failing to Secure a Third Election, ———?

This is the Dish to be Set Before the American People by the Leaders of the Radical Party.

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

AMONG THE DESPERATE MEASURES

Suggested to save the republican party and perpetuate its rule over the Southern states is the proposition which was broached in the caucus of the members of the House last Friday night by General Hurlburt, of Illinois, that the republican majority should take advantage of their present opportunity, and this session appropriate money enough to support the army for two fiscal years, instead of one, as has been the practice since the foundation of the Government. This proposition, which almost borders on revolution, finds special favor among the carpet-baggers, and the more extreme men like Butler and Morton. The idea, it is alleged, first came from the immediate friends of the President, who, it is authoritatively stated, endorses the scheme and is anxious to see it carried out. The party leaders, who are driven almost to the verge of despair, feel that unless they have

FREE SWING WITH THE MILITARY

In the south, there is no prospect whatever of being able to carry a single southern state in 1876; that, in fact, unless the different rotten republican state governments are kept as to-day in Louisiana and Mississippi, not one of them will be in existence as soon as the people shall have a chance to express their opinions at the polls. The ostensible reason put forth for this outrageous action is that when the democrats shall obtain control of the House next December, they will refuse either to make an appropriation for the army altogether, and thereby cripple that branch of the public service to that extent, or insert a provision in the bill that the troops shall not be used for the purpose of setting up governments and overthrowing legislatures, as they have been employed ever since the so-called reconstruction of the south was begun. That the democracy shall practically annihilate the army by refusing to provide for its support is, of course, absurd. Every democratic leader laughs at the idea, and indeed no sane man of the other side believes that any such foolish course would be pursued. That they will, however, endeavor to curb to some extent the power of the Executive in this respect is probable enough; and that they will have the support of the country in so doing is very clearly shown by the late elections. But

while the administration men, in congress and out of it, are plotting this

SERIOUS BLOW AT THE LIBERTIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

There is a very large element in the republican party in congress which is opposed to this extreme policy, and will be very apt to oppose it, even if it should be stamped with the approval of the caucus as the policy to be pursued. They regard it as unwise and dangerous in the extreme, and will fight it in every way possible. The carpet-baggers, however, are very sanguine of success; and, as they are really running the party here just now, it is not impossible that, backed by the Administration, they may be able to carry out the desperate scheme they are pressing with so much ardor. The proposition still hangs fire, even in the caucus.

THE RUMOR OF A WAR WITH SPAIN

gains credence. A peculiar significance is given it by the unprecedented action which it is said congress is about to take, and which is certainly favored by a majority of the republicans, in extending the provisions of the Army Appropriation Bill to two years. The man in the White House has been underestimated by those who claimed that his resources were unequal to the difficulties which confront him. He has read as correctly as any of the lesson of the reverses his party sustained in October. The recent senatorial elections tell him that the reaction is still in full flood. The indignation meetings in the North, and the rebukes there given his Louisiana policy, show him that the animosity once so general in that section against the South is rapidly being replaced with sympathy for an oppressed people, and a lively apprehension that the whole country will soon feel the rigor of a military Government. He knows instinctively that nothing short of a miracle can restore him the confidence of the people, or reanimate his party. He knows that he can not be re-elected by fair and legal means, not even with the sanction and help of a republican nomination. But knowing it all, and realizing in full measures the precise nature of the game he is about to play, he is preparing to make a free and fair election impossible. Sheridan could not stir up a revolt in the South, so no pretext has been given in that quarter for calling an army into existence. But war may be declared with Spain; an army of three years men may be raised and organized. In six weeks after the troops have been recruited and officered with the creatures of the President the troubles with Spain may be adjusted; nevertheless, the army will still remain. Appropriations for its maintenance will have been voted, and Grant will be its chief. Southern outrages will be reported with alarming frequency, and he will be too patriotic to disband the army until the laws are vindicated. Northern copperheads and sympathizers will, in turn, have to be suppressed. In the midst of the discipline the Presidential election will come off. The military will keep order at the polls. Grant will be elected as a politico-military necessity. Then will come the end. Such is the policy of the White House ring who propose to speak for Grant. They are bitter to the last degree against Secretary Fish, who thus far has blocked their game. They confidently assert that the President is with them, and that instead of a merely barren recognition of beligerent rights he is ready to recognize fully and completely the independence of Cuba as the only policy equal to the occasion. That this policy means war, military government, liberal expenditures and the empire, the wayfaring man, though a fool, may easily read and discern. How far the business and moneyed interests who support the republicans will be ready to acquiesce in this remains to be seen.

JEFFERSON CITY.

Relief Wanted by the Lessees of the Penitentiary.

Legislative Directory.

Senate Bill to Amend the Dog Law.

House Bills to Amend the School Law. For the Recovery of Damages to Persons by Railroads, and for a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

The lessees took charge of the penitentiary on the 20th day of May, 1873, and have kept the state, they claim, clear of

any expense from that time to the present—say 19 months and 24 days. During this time they have, as they say the records will show, cared for an average number of 912 prisoners. Averaging the daily cost per head at fifty cents for the whole time,—594 days—the total cost of keeping them would aggregate \$173,837.

The point made by the lessees is that there are now nearly eleven hundred convicts in the penitentiary, and that owing to the limited facilities for utilizing their labor—the prison affording labor for about six hundred—that the idle convicts eat up and otherwise wipe out the profits on the labor of those employed. They claim that as a matter of justice to itself as well as to them, that additional facilities for utilizing the labor of the remaining five hundred convicts should at once be provided. This will comply with their lease to the state. They will be satisfied, they say, with any reasonable arrangement by which the drones in the state convict hive may be set to work to earn their living, and thereby enable them (the lessees) to widen their sphere and plans of operations.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

The annual directory of the general assembly compiled by Luther Hickok, is nearly out. It contains as usual the name, nativity, age, occupation, politics, post-office address, &c., of the members of the legislature. Its officers, and the state officers. Of this useful publication, the senate has already voted each member three copies. From a glance at the proofs the following exhibit is gleaned: The senators are all married men except two, Price and Perkins. Politically they are classed, 26 democrats and 16 republicans. The oldest senator is Reuben Shelby 71, and S. S. Abney the next in age is 61. Wm. B. Thompson is the youngest senator being 31, and Waller Young comes next in youthfulness.

The occupation of the senators is given as follows: Lawyers, 19; farmers, 3; merchants, 2; physicians, 2; publisher, 1; banker, 1; builder, 1 and retired, 1. The nativity of the senators shows the largest number from Kentucky, 8; Missouri next, 5; Ireland, 1; Nova Scotia, 1, and the rest come from the different states.

The house is politically classed as follows, as given by each member: Democrats, 93; republicans, 21; liberal republicans, 4; independents, 6; independent republican, 1; independent democrat, 1, and rebel democrat, 1. One democrat, Mr. Latimer, and the independent democrat, Mr. Parks, are deceased.

The occupations are given as follows: Farmers, 71; lawyers, 14; physicians, 3; merchants, 7; editors, 3; carpenters, 2; civil engineers, 1; sheriff and collector, 1; tobacco manufacturer, 1; stock ranchman, 1; attorney at law, 1; plasterer, 1; miller, 1; brick mason, 1; teacher, 1; notary, 1; druggist, 1; and clerk 1.

Of the representatives 116 are married, 11 are single and 1 is a widower. The countries of their nativity are: Missouri, 26; Kentucky, 19; Germany, 2; Ireland, 2; England, 1; Scotland, 1; Prussia, 1; Isle of Man, 1; and the rest are distributed among the different states.

The oldest member is T. J. Howell of Oregon, 66 and single, the next, J. Hatfield of Vernon is 65, Gen. Shields and W. G. Bowman of Charleston are each 64 and four others are over 60. The youngest member is John J. O'Neill of St. Louis, who is 27, S. H. Hesse of St. Louis and James H. Barrett of Dunklin are each 29, and six are in the neighborhood of 30.

TAX ON DOGS.

Senator McIntyre introduced a bill the substance of which is: That section two of article two of chapter six of Wagner's Statutes of 1872 be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. Every owner or keeper of any dog or dogs shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, cause said dog or dogs to be registered, described, numbered and licensed for one year from that date by a constable of the township where said owner resides, and shall pay for such license one dollar for the first dog, or animal of the dog kind, and five dollars for each and every other dog that he may own or keep.

By Mr. Montgomery: A bill in amendment of the school law. The bill is quite lengthy. Regarding every school district as a corporate body and therefore entitled to special privileges in the way of elections, it provides, in relation to the qualification of voters, that every person, whether male or female, who owns property to the amount of \$100 shall be alone entitled to vote, in levying taxes for school purposes and to decide all questions of the raising of school moneys, and that they shall exercise their franchises in the ratio of one vote for every \$100 worth of property, either real or personal, which they own, as exhibited on the tax-books of the counties in which they live. The bill was referred to the committee on elections.

By Mr. Bailey: To amend the law in relation to damages in action against railroads. The bill proposes to make the destruction of life through the negligence or carelessness of railroad companies a penalty, and to punish it by damages not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$20,000, according to the mitigating or aggravating circumstances.

By Gen. Shields: A bill to provide for railroad commissioners. The bill provides for five commissioners, who are to have supervisory control of the railroads in the State, said commissioners to be paid by the various railroad companies. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvement.

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